

MISSING ISSUE

Date: _____ Mar 4, 1869 _____

Historical Society

Shakopee Weekly Argus.
BY HENRY HINDS.

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The selections which Grant has made for his Cabinet, shows conclusively that he means to have a policy of his own, and that that policy will be retrenchment in the administration of Republican laws. Grant has discarded the whole tribe of corrupt Republican leaders and their greedy retainers. Washburn is the only politician in the cabinet, and he is about the only Republican in Congress that has advocated and voted for retrenchment. Grant has sought his advisers among the business men of the country, and this means that the offices of the country are to be filled not with Republican politicians but by men of business—men who can live without office, and therefore are certainly capable of performing the duties of an office. In less than one year Congress will offer prayers for a safe delivery from Grant, and Grant will become the president of the people as against the politicians.

Hastings & Dakota R. R.

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Erie Railway.

1000 MILES A Month One Management,
1000 Miles without change of Coach or
THE ROAD CAUSES DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.

THIS RAILWAY IS FROM

Dunkirk to New York, 600 Miles.

New York to New York, 450 Miles.

Cleveland to New York, 650 Miles.

Cincinnati to New York, 850 Miles.

21 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 600 Miles.

450 Miles without change of coaches.

From Feb. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave in

connection with all Western lines as follows:

Cleveland—From Erie Railway Depot.

A. M. Lightning Express, daily, ar-

ringing to New York, 600 Miles.

C. P. M. Iny Express, Sunday,

arriving at New York, 600 Miles.

W. M. Cincinnati Express, Sunday,

arriving at New York, 600 Miles.

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NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.

THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM
Dunkirk to New York, 460 Miles;
Buffalo to New York, 430 Miles;
Cleveland to Akron, 262 Miles;
Cincinnati to New York 500 Miles.

42nd to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 460 Miles without change of coaches.

From and after Feb. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave in connection with the New York & Erie Railway.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington News.

Receipts from internal revenue for the month ending on the 27th ult., \$10,276,828; aggregate for the fiscal year to same date, \$61,986,088.

The funeral of Capt. Witz, of Andersonville prison notoriety, took place on the 28th ult., in presence of a few friends. Catholic ceremonies were observed.

A New York telegram of the 1st says: "Gen. Van Allen, who has arrived in Washington, had a conversation with Gen. Grant on Cuban affairs. Gen. Van Allen was bearer of important documents from the revolutionaries and charged by them with the task of laying the true state of affairs before Congress and the President-elect. Gen. Grant has expressed himself strongly in favor of recognizing Cuban independence, and says that Spain did us serious wrong during the war, by protecting and harboring rebel privates and blockade runners."

The following is a summary of the public debt statement for the month of February:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Bonds bearing date | \$1,107,854,030 00 |
| Debt bearing current interest | \$1,14,000,000 |
| Matured debt not presented for payment | \$6,984,694 |
| Debt bearing no interest | 421,578,586 50 |
| Total indebtedness | \$3,937,000 00 |
| Amount outstanding | \$3,936,980,004 14 |
| Currency | \$1,14,000,000 |

Amount of debt less cash in treasury \$2,545,337,318.38

Decrease in debt \$1,14,000,000. Total decrease \$1,14,000,000.

President Johnson on the 2d signed the pardon of Spangler and Arnold.

On the morning of the 2d the committee appointed by the subscribers in New York, headed by A. T. Stewart, waited on General Grant, and completed the purchase of his house for presenting to Lieutenant General Sherman, by handing him a check for \$65,000. The committee subsequently obtained an interview with Gen. Sherman, when Mr. Stewart briefly addressed him, and handed him the subscription list and deed and bill of sale. Gen. Sherman seemed much affected, and briefly responded, remarking that this act of kindness was entirely unexpected by him until within a few days past.

President Grant's father met with a severe accident on the 4th, at the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies. He missed his footing while descending the stairs on the east side of the Capitol, and fell down some eight or ten steps, seriously injuring his right hip. He was conveyed to the President's residence.

President Colfax has appointed Mr. Wm. H. Seward as private secretary.

The President on the 5th authorized the acceptance of the resignation of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins, tendered the day previous.

The following is President Grant's Cabinet, as nominated to and confirmed by the Senate on the 5th:

Secretary of State—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Indiana.

Attorney General—Eben Rockwood Hoyt, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

No Secretary of War named.

Columbus Delano, of Ohio, was, on the 5th, confirmed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The following nominations were also confirmed: General Sherman to be General of the Army; General Sherman to be Lieutenant General; Brigadier General John H. Sedgwick to be Major General; General Sedgwick promoted; Christopher C. Augur Brigadier General, vice Sedgwick promoted.

On the morning of the 5th a committee, consisting of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Fielding, and George H. Stuart, waited upon the President, and on behalf of the American Bible Society presented him with a copy of the Holy Bible. The President accepted, and returned his thanks.

Foreign Intelligence.

M. Raymond Theodore Tréplong, President of the French Senate, died on the 27th ult., aged 70 years.

A Montreal dispatch of the 1st says that in some places along the line of the Atlantic Railroad the snow had drifted to a depth of 30 feet.

Lamartine, the poet and historian, died in Paris on the 1st, in the 79th year of his age.

A Havana telegram of the 2d says: "A report is circulating that all political prisoners will be sent to Fernando Po, and that volunteers are being enlisted to act as guides on board the transports. The government is silent upon the subject. Official sources say it is received of several engagements of troops under Colonel Valero with the insurrectionists, during which the troops used the bayonet freely. The insurgents lost sixty killed, and the troops four killed and several wounded."

A Madrid dispatch of the 3d states that seven leaders of the Carlist movement had been arrested in Aragon. A quantity of arms and ammunition which had been concealed by them was discovered and seized, and important papers and correspondence also fell into the hands of the government.

Havana dispatches on the 2d announce that the rising in Consolacion was suppressed, and troops had been sent to kill one thousand Martians. A cargo of supplies was sent to the rebels, who would not allow them to land. The troops were fortifying Santa Euphrasia. The captured prisoners would be sent to Spain. It is said that the insurgent Gen. Arango had been captured. One thousand more troops arrived from Spain on the 3d. The American brig Lincoln had been released.

A New York telegram of the 3d says: "It is understood that a general alliance between France, Austria and Italy, will remain as at present, and Italy will not be restrained from taking Rome when she can do so peacefully. The inhabitants of Cologne, Magdeburg, Mayence, and other cities on the Rhine, have petitioned the King of Prussia to release them from present vexations of organizing defensive corps."

On the night of the 3d, a severe snow storm prevailed in and about St. Hyacin-

tha, Canada, covering the railroad track to the depth of ten feet.

The Spanish Cortes, on the 3d, appointed a commission of fifteen to prepare a constitution, define the liberties and rights of the people and submit a form of government.

Mr. Utley and ten other prisoners, claiming American citizenship, were released in Havana, on the 3d.

The Spanish Cortes, on the 1st, appointed a commission of fifteen to prepare a constitution, define the liberties and rights of the people and submit a form of government.

A New York dispatch of the 28th ult. says: "The Erie combination has virtually settled its difficulties with Western roads, and will take control to-morrow of the express business over its lines."

Gen. W. B. St. M. Morris, formerly U. S. Senator from Maine, died on the 29th ult.

In the municipal election of Portland, Me., on the 1st, Wm. Putnam, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 130. The Democrats carried four of the seven wards. The city election of Sept. 2d, resulted in no choice for Mayor. Isaac N. Parker, Republican, was elected Mayor at Lewiston, by a vote of 630 to 76. The Republicans carried all but one ward.

At the recent municipal election in Rochester, N. Y., the Republicans elected their city ticket and a majority of the Council; their candidate for Mayor had a majority of 350. The Democrats carried the city of Tonawanda on the 1st.

In Oswego, the Democrats elected the Mayor by 600 majority, and the Republicans elected a majority of the Council. Auburn, 450; Baldwinsville, 500; Baldwinsville, 500.

On the 2d, the City of Buffalo, New York, reported that the small pox is rapidly spreading in the city, and general vaccination is recommended.

A while ago, in the case of John C. Baird, was entered in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, on the 2d, under direction of Mr. Attorney General, Eszaris. Braine was then discharged, and left the court in a hack, saying that he would go to Savannah, where his relatives reside. (111012)

A freight train on the Hudson River Railroad ran into an emigrant train on the morning of the 2d, near Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stittman, of Kentucky, was severely, and three others slightly, injured.

The Montreal train, which left New York on the afternoon of the 28th ult., was thrown from the track, owing to a defective rail near Pittsford, Vt., on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, on the 27th. The sleeping car was hurled down a steep slope some thirty feet. The car was wrecked, and several passengers injured; none killed.

President Grant gave a New York city newspaper the exclusive right to publish it for a time the minute of his certificate of election, which was put on the 4th.

The Lower House of the Maine Legislature rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment, by a vote of 100 to 45.

On the 2d, the Senate rejected the bill.

The jury in the trial of Charles E. Smith, the English novelist, at Sweetser, on the 4th, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

In the Rhode Island Republican Convention on the 4th, Mr. Seth Pardulf was nominated for Governor by acclamation; in place of General Burnside, who declined a re-election. The other state officers were re-nominated.

The bill ablishing the passenger tax over Canandian & Atwylor passed the New Jersey Legislature on the 2d, and the railroads of that State will now be subjected to direct taxation.

A serious accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, on the 4th, near Lenox, Mass. A passenger train was thrown off by a broken rail and hurried down an embankment. All the passengers on board were more or less injured, twelve seriously.

The Maine Senate, on the 5th, ratified the Fifteth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Hudson river was again closed by ice on the 3d, and steamboats had ceased running.

About one hundred Cuban refugees arrived at Baltimore on the 5th.

The investigation made by the Government officials into the affairs of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, which recently collapsed, reveals the fact, that the entire capital of the concern, \$250,000, has been lost. The defaulter cannot be traced.

The jury in the Clem murder case, on the 2d, at Indianapolis, on the 1st, brought in a verdict of "guilty in the second degree." She was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Mrs. Clem's counsel moved for a new trial.

A statue is to be erected in St. Louis, to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek in August, 1861.

The Missouri Legislature has passed the Constitutional Slavery Amendment. The vote in the House was 79 to 39, in the Senate, 23 to 9.

The Legislature of Nevada, on the 1st, ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for universal suffrage.

The St. Joseph, Mo., opera house was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult.

The Wisconsin Senate, on the 3d, indefinitely postponed the House bill for female suffrage until April 1st, 1862. The Assembly ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 62 to 29.

In the House, on the 2d, the Defense bill was passed. The Conference Committee on the bill to strengthen the public credit made a report, and voted by the United States Senate on the 3d, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Kansas Legislature, on the 27th ult., rejected the Constitutional Amendment recently recommended by Congress. The vote in the Senate was unanimous.

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The Shakopee Argus.

Thursday, March 11, 1869.

The County Commissioners are in session this week. It is only two months since they dispatched all the business before the Board and left a clean docket, and yet it is really surprising to see the large amount of business that has accumulated in the Auditor's office since their last session. On the opening of the Board on Tuesday, a large number of petitions for the alteration of School districts were presented. Each petition was accompanied by a large number of the inhabitants of the school districts to be affected by the change, some in support of the petition and others to remonstrate against any change.

It being represented to the Board that the Legislature had recently made some important changes in the law concerning the powers and duties of County Commissioners in regard to school districts, the board considered it best to postpone the consideration of school district matters until they could ascertain what changes had been made in the law.

During Tuesday a large number of tax papers were before the Board to have excessive assessment of taxes abated, and as most of the applicants were able to make out a clear case, they generally succeeded.

A very interesting discussion took place upon a petition for the location of a road running east and west along the edge of the timber about a mile and a half south of Shakopee, running partly through the towns of Shakopee and Louisville. The member from the First District insisted that the Board had no power to locate a road which only ran into two towns in the same county; but in such case, the town supervisors were the proper authorities for locating a new road. He expounded the law to his own satisfaction, and being a lawyer, he knew he was right. But the petitioners procured a special attorney who was not licensed as an attorney at law, but he advocated his case so well, and expounded the law so clearly, that the commissioners, four to one, concluded that they had jurisdiction in such cases. Indeed the law is so plain that any one who does not wish to make the wrong appearance, could not be mistaken after once examining the Statute. The commissioners, after dispatching a large amount of business, at a late hour adjourned.

We would be glad to review Wednesday's proceedings, but have neither time nor space to do so this week. Next week we will publish their official proceedings in full. We agree with others that it is better to publish the proceedings of the commissioners all in one week, and thus present them to our readers in one connection, than to separate them by publishing a part in one week and another part in another week.

The dwelling house of Aaron Gould, on Eden Prairie, was burned down on Sunday evening. It was at the time occupied by a Mr. Smith, who lost all of his clothing and household goods. The house was worth some \$1200, and we have not learned whether or not it was insured. Mr. Smith had no insurance on his furniture and clothing.

Mr. Hines: Kindly allow me, through you, for myself and family, sincerely to thank the good friends who met with us on Tuesday night, and turned the usual Socioite of the Presbyterian Church into a donation visit, which resulted so largely in our favor—replenishing an empty purse, and loading us with so many good and acceptable gifts.

We are grateful, also, to some who, while they were unable to be with us, very thoughtfully and generously remembered us.

May all these dear friends realize, in their own experience, that it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

T. CAMPBELL.

The Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON will deliver a Lecture on "The Destiny of the Irish Race," on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, at the Cedar Lake church. The reverent gentleman is an eloquent speaker and we predict for him a full house to hear his very interesting lecture.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT CONCERN. — The dwelling house of William Meyer burned down this morning. The fire caught from a defect in the chimney. House was insured in St. Paul Fire and Marine for \$400, and insurance, clothing and provisions for \$600. Mr. Meyer's loss on house, over insurance, will be about \$100; his other losses are covered by insurance.

Bids for Boarding Paupers. — Go Wednesday the County Commissioner opened the bids for boarding the County Paupers. Five bids were received, and were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Adults, under 10, | Children, |
| Ed. McNeil, per week, \$3.00 | \$2.00 |
| C. Coulthard, " " 3.70 | 2.70 |
| Peter Arimond, " " 3.75 | 2.65 |
| John O'Dowd, " " 3.50 | 2.00 |

It will be seen that Mr. O'Dowd's bid is the lowest.

The Mower County Register reports the total export of wheat at Austin since Augt. 1, including flour reduced to wheat, as 165,392 bushels.

List of Grand Jury, April Term, 1869

Stephen Stephens, Michael Neer, N. M. D. McCullen, Dennis Mahony, John L. Johnson, Thomas M. Pittman, John Hickey, Michael Nygren, John Schwartz, Bernhard Kester, George E. Collier, M. Hess Dunand.

List of Petit Jury, April Term, 1869.

John O'Dowd, George L. Knapp, Christopher Henry, Herman Metz, William Forn, Peter Yost, Henry Moore, Philip Corbin, Peter Hirsch, W. L. Miller, Daniel Quinn, W. A. Parker.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

Are pronounced by distinguished Painters, Poets, and Critics, the best that are now made. We challenge the most critical examination of our Chromos, oil—printed as Taub's Groups, Böttcher's Landscapes, Lenormand's Poultry Pictures, Currié's Mistletoe, The Flower Bouquet, or the Kid's Play Ground.

Our CHROMOS, after WATER COLOURS, are equally artistic. They are—

WOOD NOSES & FEET, by Ellen Robbins.

(Companion Pictures.)

THE BABY; (After Bouguereau.)

THE SISTERS; (After Bouguereau.)

(Companion Pictures.)

THE BUTTERFLY, By Wm. C. Shanks.

THE LITTLE GIRL; (After Bouguereau.)

(Companion Pictures.)

THE LITTLE BOY; (After Bouguereau.)

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(Companion Pictures.)

Shakopee Weekly Argus.
BY HENRY HINDS.
Special Session of Board of County Commissioners held at the Auditor's Office, March 9th, 1869.

Atterson's Office, Scott County, Minn.,
March 9, 1869.

Board sat at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the following members were present:

Charles Kenneke, F. J. Whitlock; There being no quorum, adjourned at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board sat at one o'clock and members all present.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, all petitions and remonstrances, changing and altering School Districts, be laid on the table until the Board can ascertain the acts of the last Legislature had on the subject, which motion was carried.

The following report of the committee appointed to view and examine a County road in the towns of Louisville and Shakopee, was read:

In the matter of the Petition of N. Majorus and others for the location and establishment of County Road in the Towns of Louisville and Shakopee:

The Committee to whom was referred the above petition, examined the proposed road and remonstrated thereof, and presented the same to this Board, respectfully submitting that they examined the premises in question; that said proposed road is the Section line between Sec. 23 and 26, in Town 113, Range 23, west; that one half mile of said road lies in the Township of Louisville and the other half mile is in the jurisdiction of the Township of Shakopee. But as a full examination of the facts, your committee are of the opinion that they have no jurisdiction of the matter in the first instance, and that the only justifiable interest in such a road is to be obtained by appeal to the State of Minnesota. Thereupon respectfully suggest that the proper of the petition be denied.

Shakopee, March 8th, 1869.

F. J. Whitlock, Chm. Com.

Which report was, on motion of Michael Ley, accepted and adopted.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, all petitions for roads, similar to the above, be laid on the table; which was carried.

Application of John Hollister to have his last year's land tax of two \$1.00 dollars cancelled, was on motion of Com. Whitlock referred to a committee, which has to examine that he has spent the labor on a legally laid out road; which was carried.

The committee appointed are the following members of the Board: F. J. Whitlock, Michael Ley, and G. W. Gillenbeck.

Application of Hugh Johnson for abatement of taxes upon the 5.10 acres of sec 4 of lot 31, town 113, range 22, was considered. It was found that the assessment was erroneous. The board ordered the assessment to be reduced to thirty dollars and the reduction carried.

Application of James Ryan, a pauper who lost both legs, for partial relief. The board granted him the same to the amount of forty dollars for the ensuing year.

Application of Peter McElveit for abatement of taxes on the sec 4 of sec 20, Town 113, Range 24, was considered, and ordered by the board to reduce the valuation 199 dollars; which was carried.

Application of John Kafing to have his taxes on the sec of sec 19, sec 20, Town 113, Range 22, reduced 230 dollars valuation; which motion prevailed and abatement ordered.

Application of John Oldenwalt to have his taxes on the sec of sec 9, sec 2, T. 113, R. 22 reduced to 150 dollars valuation— which was carried and abatement ordered.

Application of Daniel Lawler for reduction of his taxes on the sec of sec 20, T. 114, R. 21, to 164 dollars valuation— which was carried, and an abatement of \$24 ordered by the board.

A statement was made by Chris. Coulthard concerning a road starting about half a mile south of Red Mill, and running west across the Bloomington and Belle Plaine State Road to Louisville, as per petition of J. G. Bass and others, which was presented.

On motion of G. W. Gillenbeck, which was seconded by Com. Ley, to appoint a committee to view and examine the road proposed in said petition, was carried and the following committee appointed on said road: Michael Ley, G. W. Gillenbeck and Charles Kenneke.

Application of John Lawler to have his taxes reduced on 5 acres of land in the sec of sec 12, T. 114, R. 21, in proportion; carried.

On application of Richard Willoughby, a pauper, for partial relief, the board granted the sum of twenty dollars to G. W. Gillenbeck, to spend the same in his discretion to the benefit of the applicants. Carried.

Application of Daniel O'Keefe to have some taxes for the year 1867 refunded. The board ordered the County Auditor to issue a warrant to the County Treasurer in favor of said Daniel O'Keefe for the sum of nine dollars. After which, on motion of Com. Kenneke, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of March 1869.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10.

Board met according to adjournment and members all present.

Application of Jacob Steinmetz to have the taxes on 35 acres of the sec of sec 19, town 113, Range 21, reduced on one hundred dollars valuation, which was granted, and the County Auditor directed to issue a warrant to the County Treasurer in favor of said applicant for \$33. Carried.

Application of Thomas Savage to reduce the valuation on the n 25 acres of the sec of the sec of section 15, town 113, Range 23, from \$900 dollars to \$120 dollars, because it was found that said tract of land was erroneously assessed. Carried.

Application of D. Pasman, by Whitlock, to reduce the valuation on Lot 13, Block 104, Bell Plaine, \$300.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869.

Application of M. A. O'Brien, by Com. Whitlock, to reduce the valuation on Lot 3 Block 121, B. Plaine, \$120; which was ordered by the board to be cancelled.

The bill of J. H. Pass for sawing 28 cords of wood for Court House, at \$1.25 per cord, amounting to \$35.00 was allowed.

Application of S. B. Strait, to abate the taxes on that part of the townsite of St Lawrence where he has an interest, and which he sold to Hewett, for the year 1867; and the charges for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, provided he pays up all the taxes up to date; which motion prevailed and was carried.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

G. H. Hale, stationery and med., \$16.30

John Thomas, Sheriff fees, \$2.75

J. H. Brown, printing, etc., \$13.00

Henry Vierling, 1 pair boots, \$7.00

Maggie Schott, sewing done for Co. papers, 2.00

Kapp, F. H., law for fees, 6.00

Prudential Company, delinquent for book, etc., 34.80

Chas. Lord, examining two lunatics, 10.00

It was moved by Com. Whitlock, that A. Sheriff's constables and Justice's bills be referred to the county attorney and requested his opinion in writing as to the legality of the form of said bills, and to the legality of the items charged in said bills. After which motion was carried.

Application of M. S. Titer, for an abatement of taxes on lots No. 4 and 7 in Block 31, and Lots 2 and 3, Block 30, East Shakopee. The board being satisfied that he was erroneously assessed, ordered a reduction from \$16 to \$2.30 cents each, and the difference of \$4.40 be canceled. Com. Kenneke.

Application of C. L. D. to get his tax on \$100 refunded, which he paid erroneously on property which he did not own. Carried. After which motion the board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock and members all present except Charles Kenneke.

J. P. Schulz moved to appropriate to get a bill of sale of his property on lot 5 of section 11, town 113, R. 20, go 25.

The board said that he was over assessed in proportion to his neighbor, and it was moved that the books be corrected to the valuation of \$222, and an order issued by the county auditor for the sum of \$65—carried.

Application of F. H. Spencer to correct the disparity and put his into opposite the same and reduce the valuation to one dollar. The board being satisfied that the application is well founded, ordered that the difference be cancelled, which was carried.

The committee to view the road through Section 13, town 113, R. 20, was appointed, and the bill of \$100 was allowed.

Application of Fred Blum to reduce the valuation of the n w 1/4 of Section 13, Town 113, R. 20, from \$115.00 to \$115.— It was moved to the satisfaction of the board that he was too big a boy to be allowed to get his tax on property on lot 5 of section 11, town 113, R. 20, go 25.

Application of Peter Wolf, to reduce the valuation of the n w 1/4 of Section 13, Town 113, R. 20, from \$115.00 to \$115.— It was moved to the satisfaction of the board that he was too big a boy to be allowed to get his tax on property on lot 5 of section 11, town 113, R. 20, go 25.

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Application of C. L. D. to get his tax on \$100 refunded, which he paid erroneously on property which he did not own. Carried.

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Application of C. L. D. to get his tax on \$100 refunded, which he paid erroneously on property which he did not own. Carried.

Shakopee Weekly Argus.

BY HENRY HINDS.

Special Session of Board of County Commissioners held at the Auditor's Office, March 9th, 1869.

Attorn's OFFICE, Scott County, Minn., March 9, 1869. J

Board met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the following members were present:

Charles Kneefee, E. J. Whitlock. There being no quorum, adjourned to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at one o'clock and members all present.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, all petitions and remonstrances, changing and altering School Districts, be laid on the table until the Board can ascertain the acts of the last Legislature had on the subject; which motion was carried.

The following report of the committee appointed to view and examine a County road in the town of Louisville and Shakopee, was read:

In the matter of the petition of N. McJ. for a road between the location and outlet of a branch of a County road in the Towns of Louisville and Shakopee:

The Committee to whom was referred the above petition to examine the proposed road and the feasibility thereof, and report the same to this Board, respectfully submit: That they examined the premises in question, and found the same to be in the condition that they have no jurisdiction of the matter in the first instance, and that the only jurisdiction in the matter must come to the commissioners by appeal from the acts of Town Boards. Thereupon respectfully suggest that the prayer of the petition be denied.

Shakopee, F. J. Whitlock, Chas. Com.

Which report was, on motion of Michael Ley, accepted and adopted.

On motion of Com. Whitlock, all petitions for roads, similar to the above, be laid on the table; which was carried.

Application of John Hollister to have his last year's land road tax of two \$4-100 dollars cancelled, was on motion of Com. Whitlock referred to a committee, which has to examine that he has spent the labor on a legally laid out road; which was granted.

The committee appointed are the following members of the Board: F. J. Whitlock, Michael Ley, and G. W. Gillenbeck.

Application of Hugh Johnson for abatement of taxes upon the 5 10 acres of sec 4 of sec 31, town 113, range 22, was considered. It was found that the assessment was erroneous. The board ordered the assessment to be reduced to thirty dollars and the reduction cancelled.

Application of James Ryan, a pauper who had both legs, for partial relief. The board granted him the sum to the amount of forty dollars for the ensuing year.

Application of Peter McDevitt for abatement of taxes on the sec 20, Town 113, Range 24, was considered, and ordered by the board to reduce the valuation 199 dollars; which was carried.

Application of John Kaufer to have his taxes on the sec 11, Town 19, Town 115, Range 22, reduced 250 dollars valuation; which motion prevailed and abatement ordered.

Application of John Glenewale to have a tax on the swj of sec 4, sec 20, T. 113, R. 24 reduced to 1-5 dollars valuation; which was carried and abatement ordered.

Application of Daniel Lawler for reduction of his taxes on the sec of no. sec 20, T. 114, R. 21, to 164 dollars valuation; which was carried, and an abatement of \$244 ordered by the board.

A statement was made by Chris. Coulthard concerning a road starting about half a mile south of Reid's Mill, and running west across the Bloomington and Belle Plaine State Road to Louisville, as per petition of J. G. Bass and others, which was presented.

On application of G. W. Gillenbeck, which was seconded by Com. Ley, to appoint a committee to view and examine the road prayed for in said petition, was carried and the following committee appointed on said road: Michael Ley, G. W. Gillenbeck and Charles Kneefee.

Application of John Lawler to have his taxes abated on 8 acres of land in the sec 1 of sec 15, T. 114, R. 21, in proportion carried.

Application of Richard Willoughby, a pauper, for partial relief, the board granted the sum of twenty dollars to G. W. Gillenbeck, to spend the same in his discretion to the benefit of the applicant. Carried.

Application of Daniel O'Keefe to have some taxes for the year 1867 refunded. The board ordered the County Auditor to issue a warrant to the County Treasurer in favor of said Daniel O'Keefe for the sum of nine dollars. After which, on motion of Com. Kneefee, the Board adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of March 1869.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10.

Board met according to adjournment and members all present.

Application of Jacob Steinmetz to have the taxes on 35 acres of the sec of no. sec 22, Town 113, Range 22, refunded on one hundred dollar valuation, which was granted, and the County Auditor ordered to issue a warrant to the County Treasurer in favor of said applicant for \$33. Carried.

Application of Thomas Savage to reduce the valuation on the 25 acres of the sec of the sec of section 15, town 113, Range 23, from \$200 dollars to \$120 dollars, because it was found that said tract of land was erroneously assessed. Carried.

Application of D. Passman, by Whitlock, to reduce the valuation on Lot 13, Block 104, B. Plaine, \$200.

SHAKOPEE WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 8.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869.

Application of M. A. Galvin, by Com. Whitlock, to reduce the valuation on Lot 2 Block 121, B. Plaine, \$120; which was ordered by the board to be cancelled.

The bill of J. H. Pass for sawing 28 cords of wood for Court House, at \$1.25 per cord, amounting to \$34.00 was allowed.

Application of S. B. Strait, to abate the taxes on that part of the townsite of St Lawrence where he has an interest, and where he sold to Hewett, for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, provided he pay up all the taxes up to date; which motion prevailed and was carried.

Application of James McKown to have his taxes reduced. He proved to the satisfaction of the Board that he had paid twice on the same property—once on the mortgage—and on the property itself; he and his wife, Mrs. McKown, reside within half a mile of Shakopee City, which motion was carried unanimously.

After which the Board adjourned to two o'clock p. m.

Application of M. S. Titus, for an abatement of taxes on No. 4 and 7, Block 31, and Lots 2 and 3, Block 29, east of town, Honora Dean, for keeping and nursing county pauper 4 weeks, \$16.00.

Jacob Thomas, Sheriff fees, \$6.00.

J. H. Brown, printing, etc., \$13.00.

Huntington, 1 pair boots, \$7.00.

Magnus Schut, sewing done for Co. Paupers, \$2.00.

Kapp & Bro., bars for jail door, \$6.00.

Press Printing Company, delinquent tax book, etc., \$4.00.

Clas. Lord, examining two trunks, 10.00.

It was moved by Com. Whitlock, that I. Scherl's constables and Justice's bills be referred to the county attorney and requested his opinion in writing as to the legality of the form of said bills, and to the legality of the items charged in said bills, and what of the same should be audited by the county auditor for the sum of \$6.25—carried.

Application of H. H. Spencer to correct the duplicate and put them opposite the single copy of the audit and examination bills, having satisfied that the application is well founded, ordered that the difference be cancelled.

Application of P. F. Dunphy to get his taxes of \$40 refund, which he paid erroneously on property which he did not own.—Carried.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

E. G. Hall, stationery and med., \$16.30.

Honora Dean, for keeping and nursing county pauper 4 weeks, \$16.00.

J. H. Brown, printing, etc., \$13.00.

Huntington, 1 pair boots, \$7.00.

Magnus Schut, sewing done for Co. Paupers, \$2.00.

Kapp & Bro., bars for jail door, \$6.00.

Press Printing Company, delinquent tax book, etc., \$4.00.

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Application of H. H. Spencer to correct the duplicate and put them opposite the single copy of the audit and examination bills, having satisfied that the application is well founded, ordered that the difference be cancelled.

The committee to view the road through Shakopee and Louisville towns, as per petition of G. J. Bass, and others, are to meet on the 2d of April, 1869, at the residence of Daniel Berg.

Application of Fred. Blum to reduce the valuation of the nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of section 13, Town 114, Range 23, from \$69 to \$15.—

It was moved by Com. Whitlock, that he be called in to have a reassessment of his tax bill, and that his bill be corrected to the value of \$22.22, and an order issued by the county auditor for the sum of \$6.25—carried.

Application of H. H. Spencer to correct the duplicate and put them opposite the single copy of the audit and examination bills, having satisfied that the application is well founded, ordered that the difference be cancelled.

The appointment of citizens from the town of Eagle, Minn., praying for partial relief for the Kneefee's, was presented, and the board granted the said Kneefee the sum of \$36.44 or partial relief, to be expended under the superintendence of Com. Gillenbeck.

Application of Kinney Patrick to get the taxes on his agricultural land, for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, was considered. It was found that the assessment was erroneous. The board ordered the assessment to be reduced to thirty dollars and the reduction cancelled.

Application of James Ryan, a pauper who had both legs, for partial relief. The board granted him the sum to the amount of forty dollars for the ensuing year.

Application of Peter McDevitt for abatement of taxes on the sec of no. sec 20, Town 113, Range 24, was considered, and ordered by the board to reduce the valuation 199 dollars; which was carried.

Application of John Hollister to have his last year's land road tax of two \$4-100 dollars cancelled, was on motion of Com. Whitlock referred to a committee, which has to examine that he has spent the labor on a legally laid out road; which was granted.

The committee appointed are the following members of the Board: F. J. Whitlock, Michael Ley, and G. W. Gillenbeck.

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A statement was made by Chris. Coulthard concerning a road starting about half a mile south of Reid's Mill, and running west across the Bloomington and Belle Plaine State Road to Louisville, as per petition of J. G. Bass and others, which was presented.

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Application of D. Passman, by Whitlock, to reduce the valuation on Lot 13, Block 104, B. Plaine, \$200.

The bill of J. H. Pass for sawing 28 cords of wood for Court House, at \$1.25 per cord, amounting to \$34.00 was allowed.

Application of S. B. Strait, to abate the taxes on that part of the townsite of St Lawrence where he has an interest, and where he sold to Hewett, for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, provided he pay up all the taxes up to date; which motion prevailed and was carried.

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After which the Board adjourned to two o'clock p. m.

Application of M. A. Galvin, by Com. Whitlock, to reduce the valuation on Lot 2 Block 121, B. Plaine, \$120; which was the lowest responsible bidder to take care of the property, it was moved that his bid be accepted and the county attorney requested to draw up a proper contract, and file it in the office of the Auditor, for payment of the same.

Application of S. B. Strait, witness fees, State vs. J. H. Whitlock, \$1.72.

Application of H. H. Spencer, witness fees, State vs. J. H. Whitlock, \$1.72.

Application of H. H. Spencer, witness fees, State vs. J. H. Whitlock, \$1.72.

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Application of H. H. Spencer, witness fees, State vs. J. H.

Miscellaneous.

TO A YOUNG MAN OF THE PERIOD.

BY A PRACTICAL YOUNG LADY.

You need not ask to press my check—
'Tis useless, sir, to stir, each week.
That I'm your own and guiding star,
I know full well;—but you're a bore.
Where we should meet when clocks strike nine;
And what's the use, you stupid goose,
Of chafing over me?

You need not buy a silly sheet,
Of time'd note, stuck on with doves.
What's the use, you silly goose,
To tell, in trashy verse, their loves.
I'm not a mild, raw school-girl now,
To be so easily won over;
So, 'tis no use, you stupid goose,
To tell, in trashy verse, their loves.

Saint Valentine's a worthless saint;
To deal in naught but scrawls and rhymes;
We cannot live on cakes and paint
In this world, where all is pain.
Love's offering now should take a shape
Substantial, and not thin, and fine;
But to the love you still go on,
To post me as your Valentine.

Many things you might experience,
And many more you might not taste;
And if a pound on you you spend,
Don't that some pound on paper waste.

A brooch, a bracelet, gems that shine—
These are not worth the price of gold,
And though a solid gold, were given,
In sending such a Valentine.

Think, are you money you invent,
On Cupids, darts, or senseless dove,
He that invents, invents his own trouble,
For useful presents to love.

What present would you send?—I'm plain.
A plain old man in my plain suit;
There'd be some use, you dear old goose,
In such a solid Valentine.

The Invention of Lithography.

The impatience of a German washer-woman led to the invention of lithography. The woman, who was washing clothes with a heavily domestic scutch, while occupied at Munich about the year 1790, and in which three characters figured—Madame Seneffeler, the poor widow of an excellent architect, their daughter, and her son, also a architect, aged twenty-two, a young man of an inventive turn; and the impatient washerwoman just mentioned. The washerwoman had called at the house, and while she was waiting for "wash," but the "list" was not ready, and the widow asked her son to take it. He looked about the room for a piece of paper upon which to write without being able to find any, and then, looking around, he noticed also that his ink was dry. Washers women are not apt to be overawed by such customers, and this one certainly did not conceal her impatience while the frugal architect was preparing to wash. The young man had in the apartment a smooth, soft, cream-colored stone, such as lithographers now use. He had also a piece of paper made of lamb's wool, was soon and very easily able to get the ink off, dashed upon the soft, smooth stone, hit the garment, using for only paste. The washerwoman went off with her small bundle of clothes, having paid the bill, and the boy, after the writing on the stone remained—James Parton in the Atlantic Monthly.

A Man with Heart and Liver Reversed.

A well-known citizen, a patron of city improvements, drainage, and the fine arts, including the famous statue of Washington, died a few days ago, full of strange ailments and boorish antiquity. All his life he had suffered from a chronic pain in the left side, and in the region of the heart, while the palpitations of the heart seemed to be on the right side, and when he was much excited he used to say that he felt a fluttering there just for all the world as if his heart had got into the wrong place. It was this that caused him to become a great名人 in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently burned in a place called Effay.

Bonaparte I.—A harum-scarum sort of fellow, who had assumed a position of considerable responsibility in the French nation. The impression were abroad that he was ambitious, which damaged his reputation considerably, and with the exception of the French, who believed in the need and admiration of the French nation, because, happily, he was not a Frenchman. When asked if he thought he could rule France, he replied, "Of course." The close of his life was not as bright as his end, but there was more of it to the north of a narrow compass.

Peter the Hermit.—Peter was principally interested in the Crusades, and in the United States has in its possession all the institutional means essential to the accomplishment of its purposes. It is in possession of the legislative power of the Government, which, extended over a period of thirty years, resulting in numerous excursions by land and water, under the fascinating title of the Crusades. The Hermit lived in our day he would probably have turned to humor, thereby saving a deal of bloodshed. The Crusades turned out like the author of the creed they were intended to be.

Pritchard.—I only know this gentleman by reputation. He is always spoken of in the plural number. "Pritchard's Lives" is a common expression, but how many there were of him I am not prepared to say.

Old King Cole.—"Old King Cole" is a modern hero, but very illiterate. He firmly signed his name with a capital X, above and beneath, which were written in the same hand, and which were the initials of his name. He was born in the year of the birth of Christ, and was afterwards corrupted to Bismarck. He played for Prussia and made a Cole.

Nelson.—The hero of Trafalgar, a sea captain and a sea-faring man. He said upon going into an action, England expected every man to pay his duty. He knew they were a rascally set, and would run away if they saw him. So he said his was his occupation on the high seas, and he enjoyed nothing but what air when he was in port. In his early youth he was a long time in doubt whether a nautical life would suit him or not. Finally he went to sea. The hero of Trafalgar, a sea captain, and determined to fight him, who attacked him watched his last few days of sickness with a very uncommon interest, so much so as to attract the attention of his family. The hero of Trafalgar, a sea captain, and tried to persuade him to give up his body to the surgeon for dissection, his complaints being so unusual and some of his symptoms new to science so much so as to induce the supposition, some of them organic in origin. The old gentleman had an objection to offer on his own account, but thought that the fact should be kept from the knowledge of his wife and family.

Notwithstanding these symptoms of complicated disease, he took considerable interest in sanitary affairs, and devised a scheme for the efficient draining of the city by means of a vast system of drains, stretching far and wide on both sides, the main street vaulted and ventilated, with a stream of water running in the midst of them, and an ample sidewalk. He was a genius, in spite of his bad health, and when he was much excited he used to say that he felt a fluttering there just for all the world as if his heart had got into the wrong place. It was this that caused him to become a great名人 in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently burned in a place called Effay.

The Cure of Hydrophobia.

The following article from the French newspaper *La Ferme*, will be read with interest. It suggests one of the most simple remedies for hydrophobia, being at the same time preventive and curative. The paper quoted says:

"Dr. Buisson being called to assist a subject of hydrophobia who approached the final crisis of the disease, bled her and wiped her mouth with a cloth, and then, with the saliva of the dying woman. On the first finger of the left hand he had a small confusion where the skin was broken. He was immediately cognizant of his thoughts, but he was too weak to express them, and had recently discovered, he contented himself with washing himself with water. "Believing," says Dr. Buisson, "that the disease did not make its appearance in the forehead, I cut off the skin having no power to resist. I then washed my hands with water, and the heart, liver, and lungs were in the case connected, and there was a very small aperture of communication with the ventricles, instead of a large and ample one. In the left auricle, which if the heart had been on the other side, would have been on the right, was the Eustachian valve, which is a relic of the fetal heart, was large, instead of being much diminished, as is the case in adults, and the fossa recta, which is usually a large and deep cavity, the interatrial veins, the opening in the fetal heart allowing a mixture of the black and red blood, was large. The heart was six inches and an eighth in length, and three and three-quarters broad, and situated in the antero-posterior diameter."

After the demonstration, of which we have only given a slight glimpse, the heart, was removed, and when weighed found to be equal to the weight of the body, averaging weight being from ten to twelve, and Bouilliaud says only eight ounces.

The liver occupied the left instead of the right hypochondriac and epigastric regions, and was of a dark, yellowish-green color, the gall-bladder and left kidney. The upper surface was a good flattened. The peritoneum, which divided the organ into two unequal parts, was much decayed,

and the left lobe was the largest. The fourth tube in front of the transverse fissure, the gall-bladder lying between it and the lobus caudatus, was also much decayed.

The entire demonstration has been carefully recorded for the benefit of science, and Dr. —, the physician, has sent a minute account of it to the London *Journal of Natural History*, and it shows how wonderfully nature arranges her physiological steps so as to get the greatest happiness for man out of them.—New York Sun.

Brief Biographical Sketches.

Julius Caesar.—Son of mean Caesar. Was born at Rome in his infancy, and, upon arriving at the estate of his manhood, became a Roman. He was a fighter and a writer of some note. His friend Brutus asked him in morning how many steps he had taken for breakfast, and replied, "Et tu?" His friend became enraged at being called a brute, and stabbed Caesar dead.

Mahomet.—Author of the Koran, an ex-slave, who was born in Mecca. He was the author of a religious creed with which he studied Turkey, and tried to get up a brood in Greece, but failed. Many of his followers suffered persecution. Some of them were bound in Morocco, and burned at the stake. He had three temples while living—one at Mecca, and one on either side of his head.

Longfellow.—An officer of the British army. Mr. Longfellow makes honorable mention of him as the "Warden of Cinque Ports." Cinque Ports are five towns in Kent, which are bound together by a compact of mutual protection, unalloyed by the Five Points.

Englishman who believed the Parliament was right for this country, and proposed an expeditious method of elevating the members to a better sphere. He was interrupted in his good intentions, but for which he was blamed, and either of them allowed to operate with effect, would have wrought a radical change in the character of government in the United States, and in the normal relation between the Government and the governed, as they were fixed by the Constitution.

It is not to be believed that a majority, even a large minority, of the people of the United States are in favor of such a revolution, as that taken by the operation of three letters, as it does not represent a majority of the whole to work a revolution. Revolutions are wrought, not so much by the agreement of the few. They are revolutions, and either of them allowed to operate with effect, would have wrought a radical change in the character of government in the United States, and in the normal relation between the Government and the governed, as they were fixed by the Constitution.

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When asked if he thought he could rule France, he replied, "Of course."

The close of his life was not as bright as his end, but there was more of it to the north of a narrow compass.

Peter the Hermit.—Peter was principally interested in the Crusades, and in the United States has in its possession all the institutional means essential to the accomplishment of its purposes.

It is in possession of the legislative power of the Government, which, extended over a period of thirty years, resulting in numerous excursions by land and water, under the fascinating title of the Crusades. The Hermit lived in our day he would probably have turned to humor, thereby saving a deal of bloodshed. The Crusades turned out like the author of the creed they were intended to be.

Pritchard.—I only know this gentleman by reputation. He is always spoken of in the plural number. "Pritchard's Lives" is a common expression, but how many there were of him I am not prepared to say.

Old King Cole.—"Old King Cole" is a modern hero, but very illiterate. He firmly signed his name with a capital X, above and beneath, which were written in the same hand, and which were the initials of his name. He was born in the year of the birth of Christ, and was afterwards corrupted to Bismarck. He played for Prussia and made a Cole.

Nelson.—The hero of Trafalgar, a sea captain and a sea-faring man. He said upon going into an action, England expected every man to pay his duty. He knew they were a rascally set, and would run away if they saw him. So he said his was his occupation on the high seas, and he enjoyed nothing but what air when he was in port. In his early youth he was a long time in doubt whether a nautical life would suit him or not. Finally he went to sea. The hero of Trafalgar, a sea captain, and determined to fight him, who attacked him watched his last few days of sickness with a very uncommon interest, so much so as to attract the attention of his family. The hero of Trafalgar, a sea captain, and tried to persuade him to give up his body to the surgeon for dissection, his complaints being so unusual and some of his symptoms new to science so much so as to induce the supposition, some of them organic in origin. The old gentleman had an objection to offer on his own account, but thought that the fact should be kept from the knowledge of his wife and family.

Notwithstanding these symptoms of complicated disease, he took considerable interest in sanitary affairs, and devised a scheme for the efficient draining of the city by means of a vast system of drains, stretching far and wide on both sides, the main street vaulted and ventilated, with a stream of water running in the midst of them, and an ample sidewalk.

He was a genius, in spite of his bad health,

and when he was much excited he used to say that he felt a fluttering there just for all the world as if his heart had got into the wrong place. It was this that caused him to become a great名人 in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently burned in a place called Effay.

The Cure of Hydrophobia.

The following article from the French newspaper *La Ferme*, will be read with interest. It suggests one of the most simple remedies for hydrophobia, being at the same time preventive and curative. The paper quoted says:

"Dr. Buisson being called to assist a subject of hydrophobia who approached the final crisis of the disease, bled her and wiped her mouth with a cloth, and then, with the saliva of the dying woman. On the first finger of the left hand he had a small confusion where the skin was broken. He was immediately cognizant of his thoughts, but he was too weak to express them, and had recently discovered, he contented himself with washing himself with water. "Believing," says Dr. Buisson, "that the disease did not make its appearance in the forehead, I cut off the skin having no power to resist. I then washed my hands with water, and the heart, liver, and lungs were in the case connected, and there was a very small aperture of communication with the ventricles, instead of a large and ample one. In the left auricle, which if the heart had been on the other side, would have been on the right, was the Eustachian valve, which is a relic of the fetal heart, was large, instead of being much diminished, as is the case in adults, and the fossa recta, which is usually a large and deep cavity, the interatrial veins, the opening in the fetal heart allowing a mixture of the black and red blood, was large. The heart was six inches and an eighth in length, and three and three-quarters broad, and situated in the antero-posterior diameter."

After the demonstration, of which we have only given a slight glimpse, the heart, was removed, and when weighed found to be equal to the weight of the body, averaging weight being from ten to twelve, and Bouilliaud says only eight ounces.

The liver occupied the left instead of the right hypochondriac and epigastric regions, and was of a dark, yellowish-green color, the gall-bladder and left kidney.

The upper surface was a good flattened. The peritoneum, which divided the organ into two unequal parts, was much decayed,

Our Revolutionary Progress.

Two results of a war of independence—

The subjects of a part of the States of the Union to the right, and the dissolution of the other part; and 2. The elevation of one branch of the legislative power in the Federal Government to a condition of entire independence of its co-ordinate branches, and to the virtual independence of the minority—have not existed without their appropriate consequences.

It is a great misfortune to the people of the United States that the present Congress is, to so great an extent, made up of men who have a clear conception of the spirit of a free government, have long been removed from the former, and who, in their belief that it is safer in their hands than it could be in the hands of others, from which state of mind the distance is not great to the conclusion that they are less fit to whom it legally belongs.

The results which we have pointed out have produced two distinct although opposite results in the party in whose interest the Government is, and a tendency to centralization—to absorb the power of the same party, would have been a cause of almost incalculable value. There would have been less audacity in doing a wrong. A period of scholarship would have been gained by the country, and the result of this would have been a reduction in numbers, and a corresponding increase in the wealth and power of the country.

The Repulse of Grant.

The first struggle of Gen. Grant when he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac was, in an armchair in the wilderness of Virginia. A fierce and bloody contest followed, but his resources as a General were sufficient to cope with the enemy, protected though he was by the prestige of success, which strengthened him for future battles. Grant having repulsed the rebels, he turned his attention to the normal relation between the Government and the governed, as they were fixed by the Constitution.

It is not to be believed that a majority, even a large minority, of the people of the United States are in favor of such a revolution, as that taken by the operation of three letters, as it does not represent a majority of the whole to work a revolution. Revolutions are wrought, not so much by the agreement of the few. They are revolutions, and either of them allowed to operate with effect, would have wrought a radical change in the character of government in the United States, and in the normal relation between the Government and the governed, as they were fixed by the Constitution.

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Miss LEWIS is desirous of obtaining a limited number of pupils for instruction on Piano, Melodeon and Guitar. Terms—\$12.00 per quarter, half payable in advance. Unexplicable refusals given if required. Residence at the Episcopalian Parsonage.

We notice from our exchanges that many of the counties in the State are publishing their financial statement of expenses during the last year. Last year the financial statement of Scott County was published six months behind time, but the prospect is that it will be published this year in due season. It is a document that our tax payers look for with much interest, and examine with great care. It shows the *outs* and *ins* of the County Treasury.

Mrs. WILLIAMS has succeeded a second time in obtaining a verdict in her favor in her famous sheep case, and we learn that the defendants will endeavor a second time to set the verdict aside and get a new trial. The trial was had in the District Court at Chaska.

The East Shakopee School will give a public entertainment and exhibition at the Court House, on Friday evening of next week. The teachers and pupils have been diligent in the performance of their duties during seven months and they have the confidence of the patrons and friends of the school, and are entitled to a liberal patronage from the public. We will publish the programme of the exhibition, from which it will be seen that the exhibition promises to be highly interesting. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the use of the Library fund of the school. The children will offer tickets for sale, and everybody is requested to purchase five tickets each.

A bill was introduced into the Senate on Monday, for granting lands for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake. Also a resolution setting apart a portion of Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and to settle all claims relating thereto.

The New Fish Law.—For the benefit of our readers interested, we would inform them, that the law passed by the last Legislature, for the preservation of fish in Scott County, is now in force. It prohibits the shooting, spearing, or catching or killing of fish in any manner other than by a single hook and line, in any of the lakes of this county, or waters, marshes or streams connected therewith, from the 15th day of March to the first day of May, of each and every year. The fine is two dollars for every fish so caught or killed—one half to be paid to the person making complaint, and the other half to the school fund of our county. This will put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of the finny tribe, and we hope every good citizen will see that the law is enforced.

How to Improve our Sanitary Condition.—A great cause of disease is improper food and hurried eating. In order fully to understand how to eat and how to conduct ourselves after eating, it is necessary that we should be acquainted, in some measure, with the process of nutrition.

Many persons turn their food precipitately into their mouths and swallow it without mastication, contrary to express laws of nature. Food should undergo thorough mastication and salivation before it enters the duodenum and becomes mixed with the bile and pancreatic juices. This bile is there secreted by the liver. The chyme having undergone the changes adverted to it, is ready for the action of the digestive glands, and through the alimentary canal. If the peristaltic motion be diminished owing to the deficiency of bile, the progress of digestion is retarded and the bowels become constipated and dyspepsia often follows. In such cases a thorough and active cathartic should be resorted to, and the bowels should be evacuated and the system relieved of the accumulations and producing free bilious excretions. The best article for this purpose is Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, which should be followed by Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

COOK, COBURN & CO.

Genl Agents for North-Western States,

27 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

IN PROBATE COURT.

State of Minnesota,

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES JORDAN, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary McCaffray, late Mrs. James Jordan, representing, among other things, that James Jordan, late of said county, on or about the 15th day of March, A. D. 1863, at Belle Plaine, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving good chattels, and estate in the sum of \$1,000, and a certain post office window of said estate was left to James McCaffray granted; it is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the Court House, in the said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the *Shakopee Argus*, a weekly newspaper printed at Shakopee, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869.

L. R. HAWKINS, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

No. 23.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

With its characteristic symptoms, Depression, Involuntary Fissures, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic Contractions, Dryness of Intestines, and a severe case in HOSPITAL. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Catives, they act at once to relieve the patient, and restore the health, the discharge, and important organs, life and health.

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Dated at Shakopee, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN EDERT,
FRANK H. KRANZ

DISOLUTION.—The firm of Jane Farmer & Co., Union Billiard Hall, Shakopee, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Frank H. Kranz retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by John Edert, to whom all dues must be paid, and all claims presented for payment.

Dated Shakopee, March 11, 1869.

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Mrs. Williams has succeeded a second time in obtaining a verdict in her favor in her famous sheep case, and we learn that the defendants will endeavor a second time to set the verdict aside and get a new trial. The trial was had in the District Court at Chaska.

The East Shakopee School will give a public entertainment and exhibition at the Court House, on Friday evening of next week. The teachers and pupils have been diligent in the performance of their duties during seven months and they have the confidence of the patrons and friends of the school, and are entitled to liberal patronage from the public. We will publish the programme of the exhibition, from which it will be seen that the exhibition promises to be highly interesting. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the use of the Library fund of the school. The children will offer tickets for sale, and everybody is requested to purchase five tickets each.

A bill was introduced into the Senate on Monday, for granting lands for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake. Also a resolution setting apart a portion of Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post, and to settle all claims relating thereto.

THE NEW FISH LAW.—For the benefit of our readers interested, we would inform them, that the law passed by the last Legislature, for the preservation of fish in Scott County, is now in force. It prohibits the shooting, spearing, or catching or killing of fish, in any manner other than by a single hook and line, in any of the lakes of this county, or waters, marshes or streams connected therewith, from the 15th day of March to the first day of May, of each and every year. The fine is two dollars for every fish so caught or killed—one half to be paid to the person making complaint, and the other half to the school fund of our county. This will put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of the finny tribe, and we hope every good citizen will see that the law is enforced.

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR SANITARY CONDITION.—A great cause of disease is impure food and hurried eating. In order fully to understand how to eat and how to conduct ourselves after eating, it is necessary that we should be acquainted, in some measure, with the process of nutrition. Many persons tumble their food precipitately into their mouths and swallow it without mastication, contrary to express laws of nature. Food should undergo thorough mastication and salivation before it enters the duodenum and becomes mixed with the bile and pancreatic juices. This is cooling, and allays all itching and irritation of the scalp. It does not stain the skin as do dyes, but makes the scalp white and clean. As a DRESSING it is the best and most economical preparation in the world, as its effects last so much longer. Send for our TREATISE on the hair, free to all, by mail.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

COOK, COBURN & CO.
Gen'l Agents for North-Western States,
57 DEADERICK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Scott County,
State of Minnesota,

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES JORDAN.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary McCaffray, late Mary Jordan, of the said county of Scott, representing, among other things, that James Jordan late of said county, on or about the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, died; Belle Plaine, in said county, deceased, and being a minor of the age of 16 years, and that the said James Jordan, late of said county, at the time of his death, leaving no wife, children, or estate within this county, and that the said Mary McCaffray, late Mary Jordan, of the said county of Scott, representing, among other things, that James Jordan late of said county, on or about the 15th day of March, A. 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